VARSANOF'YEVA, V. A., PROF

PA 38/49T87

USSR/Geology
Biography

Oct 48

"Vladimir Afanas'yevich Obruchev (On His Eighty-Fifth Birthday Anniversary)," Prof V. A. Varsanof'yeva, Dr Geol Mining Sci, 5 pp

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 10

Complete biography of Obruchev, who is one of the foremost Russian geologists. He is particularly familiar with the geology of Siberia, and his books on this subject are used as texts.

38/49T87

VARSANOF'YEVA, V. A. Prof.

"The Stalin Five-Year Plan and Development of Scientific Geological Ideas in the USSR," Byul. Mosk. ob Isp. Prirod., Otdel. Geol., 25, No.1, pp. 3-108, 1950

Entire periodical is divided into three parts: (1) principal changes in the development of Russian geological science after the October Revolution (1917-1929); (2) development of geology during the period of the First and Second Five-Year Plans (1929-1937); (3) beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, the war years, and the postwar Five Year Plans.

252T52

VARSANOF'YEVA, V. A. Biogr

"Aleksandr Nikolayevich Mazarovich (1886-1950)," Byul Mosk. ob Ispytat Prirody, Otdel geol., 25, No.3, pp. 3-16, 1950

Mazarovich died 25 Mar 1950. He was a professor at Moscow University, Chair of Geol. Faculty and Chair of Historical Geology. Presents list of 129 works of Mazarovich, covering the period 1910-1950, which are on geomorphology, stratigraphy, geol. structures, regional geog., etc., of USSR.

253T101

Varsanofyeva, M. A.

Akademik Aleksey Petrovich Pavlov i yego rol' v razvitii geologii (Academician A. P. Pavlov and his role in the development of geology) Moskva, "Pravda," 1951.
24 p.
Catalogued from abstract
Lecture deals with Pavlov's life, geological literature, expeditions and pedagogic activities.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858620020-9"

VARSANOF'YEVA, Vera Aleksandrovna, 1889- , professor [redaktor]; MENNER, V.V. [redaktor].

[In memory of Professor Aleksandr Nikolaevich Mazarovich] Pamiati professora Aleksandra Nikolaevicha Mazarovicha. Pod red. V.A.Varsanof'evoi i V.V.Mennera. Moskva, Izd-vo Moskovskogo ob-va ispytatelei prirody, 1953. 191 p. (MLRA 6:8)

(Mazarovich, Aleksandr Nikolaevich, 1886-1950) (Geology)

SARYCHEVA, T.G.; SOKOL'SKAYA, A.N. [authors]; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A. [reviewer].

"Guide to Paleozoic brachiopods of the Moscow Basin." T.G.Sarycheva, A.N. Sokol'skaia. Reviewed by V.A.Varsanof'eva. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 28 no.3: 74-75 '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Moscow Basin--Brachiopoda, Fossil) (Brachiopoda, Fossil--Moscow Basin)
(Sarycheva, T.G.) (Sokol'skaia, A.N.)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Vladimir Afanas'evich Obruchev. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 28 no.5:5-22 '53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Obruchev, Vladimir Afanas'evich, 1863-)

RAVIKOVICH, A.I.; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., redaktor; DOBRONRAVOVA, A.O., redaktor; ZEMLYAKOVA, T.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Contemporary and fossil coral reefs] Sovremennye i iskopaemye rify. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 169 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Reefs)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.

300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. (MLRA 7:8)
Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 29 no.3:I-VIII My-Je '54.
(Ukraine--Geology) (Geology--Ukraine)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Geomorphology of mountainous regions such as the Northern Urals. (MIRA 8:4)
Vop.geog. 36:160-181 '54.
(Ural Mountains)

VARSANOF'YEVA, Vera Aleksandrovna; MIKULINSKII, S.R., redaktor; POMALEN'KAYA, O.T., redaktor; MEZ'YER, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The Moscow Society of Naturalists and its role in the development of Russian science] Moskovskoe obshchestvo ispytatelei prirody i ego znachenie v razvitii otechestvennoi nauki. Moskva. Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ., 1955. 100 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Moscow--Biological societies--History)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., prof.; SEMIKHATOV, B.N., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; geology for natural science faculties] Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov; geologiia dlia fakul'tetov estestvoznaniia. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1955. 31 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
(Geology--Study and teaching)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

USSR/ Scientists - Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 6/18

Authors : Varsanof'eva, V. A.

Title : Aleksey Petrovich Pavlov

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR Ser geog. 1, 54 - 60, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : In commemoration of the passing of 100 years since the birth of Aleksey Petrovich Pavlov (1854 - 1929) his life history and work are recalled. It is claimed that Pavlov distinguished himself as a teacher of geology, research worker and author, having been professor of the Moscow University and member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He is said to have advanced the idea of the relationship between soil science and geology and to have conducted extensive researches of topographical formations outside the realm of glacial action.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

USSR/Miscellaneous - Anniversaries

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 7/39

Authors : Varsanofyeva, V. A., Dr. of Geol. Mineral. Sc.

Title : 150-th anniversary of the Moscow Society of Natural Scientists

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 26/2, 56-61, Feb 1956

Abstract : The 150-th anniversary of the establishment of the Moscow Society of Natural Scientists at the Moscow University (1805) was celebrated by special meetings of the Acad. of Sc., USSR.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

In memory of Vladimi Afanas'evich Obruchev; obituary. Biul MOIP.Otd. geol. 31 no.15:3-12 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Obruchev, Vladimir Afanas'evich, 1863-1956)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

The 150th anniversary of the Moscow Naturalists' Society. Vest.AN SSSR 26 no.2:56-61 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Moscow--Scientific societies)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

SUSHKINA, Nadezhda Nikolayevna; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; MEYER, I.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Two summers in the Arctic] Dva leta v Arktike. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 175 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Arctic regions)

Varsanof'yeva, V.A.

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., prof.; SEMIKHATOV, B.N., prof.; RAVIKOVICH, A.I., dots.; TITOV, A.G.; MAKSAYEV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; geology] Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov; geologiia. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 21 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii.
(Geology--Study and teaching)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V. A.

AUTHOR: Varsanof'yeva, V. A. 5-5-1/6

TITLE: Forty Years of Soviet Geology (Sorok let sovetskoy geologii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, No 5, pp 5-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The history of development of Soviet geology is divided by the author into 5 main periods: 1. The period of civil war, 2. Initial reconstruction of national economy, 3. The first 5-year plan, 4. World War II, and 5. The post-war period. After describing briefly achievements during the first 3 periods, the author passes to the period of World War II when the main efforts of the Soviet geologists were directed towards discovery of new deposits of strategic materials. During this period, new copper-polymetal deposits in the Altai, and new manganese deposits in Kazakhstan and the South Urals were discovered, and the tin base in the Far East was fully established. The Urals region was converted during the World War II into the center of the defense industry. Prospected iron ore resources considerably increased at that time, although the quality of iron ores is not the same throughout. There are exceptionally pure ores, as those in Bakal. There exist also naturally alloyed iron-chrome-nickel

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ores of the Khalilovo type and ores with other valuable impurities necessary for the manufacture of high-quality steels. Independent deposits of alloying elements: chromium, nickel, cobalt, etc. were also discovered. A great role in the discovery of new manganese deposits was played by A.G. Betekhtin and N.P. Kheraskov. The intensive prospecting of non-ferrous metals almost doubled the mining of bauxite ores in the Urals. The guiding idea in the prospecting was A.D. Arkhangel'skiy's theory of sedimentary genesis of bauxite deposits. Ore deposits of exogenous genesis in the Urals were widely studied during World War II, which resulted in the establishment of a raw material base for the nickel industry. The beginning of the 5th period in the development of Soviet geology was characterized by the transformation of the Committee of Geologic Problems into the Ministry of Geology of the USSR in 1946. The construction of numerous hydroengineering units called for the extensive use of hydrogeology and engineering geology. Geophysical methods of prospecting, which previously were used only in petroleum geology, were improved and widely used. One of the practical results of their application was the discovery of very large magnetite deposits in the Turgay lowland. The drilling of deep basic test wells acquired considerable importance, in particular for the discovery of oil deposits. Large

oil deposits were found in the eastern parts of the Tartar ASSR. The finding of Siberian diamonds gave rise to the preparatory work for the establishment of a diamond-recovering industry in the Yakut ASSR. The author then proceeds to outline the main development lines of the Soviet geological science during the recent 12 years.

1. Lithology, Metallogeny and Petrography: In the science of sedimentary rocks, several main lines and research methods have been developed in the USSR. V.P. Baturin pays most attention to petrographic-mineralogical investigations aiming at the stratigraphic classification of sedimentary rocks by terrigenous components. N.M. Strakhov, following A.D. Arkhangel'skiy, has been studying recent sedimentation processes and compares them with those of the past. He tried to find the laws of sedimentation and found his thesis of periodicity and irreversibility of sedimentation on the Earth's history. L.V. Pustovalov advanced the conception of sedimentation processes as one whole on the basis of notions of mechanical and chemical differentiation of substance. N.S. Shatskiy proposes to study sedimentary formations as natural complexes of sediments. He has applied this conception to phosphorite-bearing and manganese-bearing formations. In January 1955,

the Western-Siberian section of the AN USSR called a conference on sedimentary formations in Novosibirsk. V.P. Maslov studied rock-forming organisms of the carbonaceous rocks. N.M. Strakhov, G.I. Teodorovich, D.S. Sokolov, L.M. Miropol'skiy and others continued to develop the study of dolomites which was begun by B.P. Krotov. M.V. Klenova, T.I. Gorshkova and others studied sedimentary processes and mineral formation on the bottom of contemporary seas, developing the geology of seas into a special science. Of a particular importance are complex explorations of the Soviet deep-sea expedition of the Oceanology Institute which have been carried out on the "Vityaz'" ship in the Pacific and Okhotsk Sea. In 1952, an all-union conference on sedimentary rocks and sedimentary mineral products was called in Moscow. The science on mineral products connected both with sedimentary and magmatic rocks has been developed in contact with geochemistry. A.P. Vinogradov in the Geochemical Institute of the AN USSR develops the geochemical line of approach in studying living substances. Extensive investigations of A.G. Betekhtin on the genesis of manganese deposits are of great geochemical significance. In 1946 S.S. Smirnov put forward a new conception of the "Pacific ore belt". This belt incorporates

the entire region of Meso- and Cenozoic folding adjacent to the Pacific. In this region of tin-gold mineralization, the base of the Soviet tin industry was established under the guidance of Smirnow himself. Yu. A. Bilibin also contributed much to the exploration of mineral deposits and the development of the science of metallogeny. Ore deposits in all folded zones of the USSR have been explored and studied under the guidance of great specialists, such as A.G. Betekhtin, D.S. Korzhinskiy, K.I. Satpayev, G.D. Azhgirey, F.I. Vol'fson, Ye.Ye. Zakharov and others. The origin of some deposits has not been cleared up thus far, for example the Dzhezkazgan deposit, which is the largest copper deposit in the USSR, is considered as hydrothermal by Satpayev but other investigators hold it as sedimentary. In 1956, the first all-union conference on geochemical methods of ore deposits prospecting was called in Moscow. A conference on the types of metallogenic maps took also place in Moscow in 1956. Petrography of crystalline rocks developed in close contact with metallogeny. This connection found its expression in the first petrographic conference held in Moscow in 1935 which was dedicated to the problem of "Regu-

larities in development of magmatism in connection with mineral products". A new branch of the science of eruptive rocks, volcanology, has been developed in the USSR during the past 25 years. In 1931, A.N. Zavaritskiy began systematic study of the volcanos in the Kamchatka peninsula, where a volcanological station was established. This station systematically observes volcanos of the Klyuchevskaya group, and since 1946 has studied volcanos on the Kuril islands. D.S. Belyankin founded another new branch of science, the "petrography of technical stones" which studies artificial building materials. A section of technical and experimental petrography was established at the Institute of Geological Sciences of the AN USSR. The problem of petroleum origin needs a further investigation. The advocate of the inorganic origin, N.A. Kudryavtsev, was recently supported by P.N. Kropotkin and V.B. Porfir'yev, although the organic genesis theory is shared by most of the students of this problem.

2. Stratigraphy and Paleontology. Much work has been done by the All-Union Petroleum Geologic-Survey Institute on the unification of stratigraphic schemes and geochronological subdivisions. In 1955, the All-Union Scientific Research Geological Institute called the all-union conference on general

problems of stratigraphy and classification. In 1952, a stratigraphic commission headed by L.S. Librovich and in 1956 an interdepartmental stratigraphic committee headed by D.V. Nalivkin were established. In 1956, a conference on the unification of stratigraphy in Siberia was held in Leningrad, and a conference on the Urals stratigraphy took place in Sverdlovsk. Micropaleontology in the USSR has been developed by N.N. Dampel', N.N. Subbotina, A.V. Fursenko, G.A. Dutkevich, D.M. Rauzer-Chernousova, M.A. Kalmykova, and others. An independent important place in the USSR belongs to evolutionary paleontology. The main centers of this science are the Paleontological Institute of the AN USSR and the AN of the Georgian SSR. A.A. Borisyak, Yu. A. Orlov and Ye.I. Belyayeva studied the Tertiary fauna of mammals and Orlov, I.A. Yefremov and A.K. Roshdestvenskiy investigated Mesczoic reptiles. Locations of Mesozoic reptiles and Tertiary mammals in Mongolia were studied during 4 years. In 1954, an all-union paleontological conference on the state and problems of the Soviet paleontology was held in Moscow. Paleobotanics was developed by the works of A.N. Krishtofovich, M.D. Zalesskiy, L.M. Krechetovich, I.V. Palibin, V.D. Prinada and M.F. Neyburg. A special branch of paleobotanic studying

spores and pollen was singled out by the works of V.P. Grichuk, A.A. Lyuber, S.N. Naumova and M.I. Neyshtadt.
3. Quaternary Geology and Geomorphology. The Quaternary geology which rose from geological sciences has been developed in the USSR. An all-union conference on studying the Quaternary period was held in Moscow in May 1957. Regional conferences took place in various cities: in 1948, in Tashkent on loess genesis and recent tectonic movements in Central Asia; in 1952, on the lowland at the Caspian Sea, and in 1953, in Minsk and Tallin on geology and engineering geology of the Baltic countries and Belorussia. A special conference to discuss the problems connected with the composition of a unified stratigraphic scheme of Quaternary deposits was called in Moscow in 1954 by the Institute of Geological Sciences and Institute of Geography of the AN USSR. In May-June 1955 a conference on the loesses of the Ukraine was held in Kiyev, in November 1955 a conference on the stratigraphy of Quaternary deposits of the Baltic countries took place in Vilnyus and Kaunas, and in May 1956 a conference on the lower border of the Anthropogen Series. A number of conferences were held on the problems of karst: in 1947 in Perm, and in 1955 and 1956 in Moscow

One branch of karst studying, speleology lags behind in the USSR. In 1956, an interdepartmental conference took place in Leningrad on the principles of composing legends for general geomorphological maps. P.N. Tsys' performed the morphological analysis of the Carpathian mountains, L.D. Dolgushin investigated the polar region of the Urals. Exceptional successes during the past 15 to 20 years have been achieved by the Soviet hydrogeology, engineering geology, and congelation study. The world's only Institute of Congelation Study was established at the AN SSSR due to the initiative of V.A. Obruchev.

4. Tectonics. Tectonic maps of the USSR were published in 1952 on a scale of 1:4,000,000 and in 1956 on a scale of 1:5,000,000. Experimental tectonics has been studied by V.V. Belousov in the Institute of Earth's Physics of the AN USSR, where a special laboratory of tectonic physics was established in 1949. An essential achievement of Soviet tectonics is the study of vertical oscillations of the Earth's crust in the regions of geosynclines. Much material has been accumulated on structural geology. New types of dislocations have been discovered, in particular "abyssal breaks" described by A.V. Peyve for the eastern slope of the North

Urals. G.D. Azhgirey analyzed structural forms and came to the conclusion on the dominating role of compressing tangential forces in the processes of mountain origination. M.V. Muratov and B.A. Petrusheyskiy investigated many geosynclinal regions of the USSR. N.S. Shatskiy developed new ideas in the studying of plateaus assailing Stille's concepts of "orogenic phases". He denies the universality and simultaneity of orogenic phases. However, Belousov's school opposes the concepts of Shatskiy in many respects. Belousov and V. Ye. Khain paid attention to so-called "wave" movements which were discovered while studying oscillating movements in geosynclines. The basic deep drilling supplied much material for solving several problems such as inheritance in development of structures, geotectonic inversion. etc. B.A. Petrushevskiy applied a combination of historico -structural analysis with seismic methods for studying the Urals-Siberian Epy-Hercynian plateau and the Tyan'-Shan'. The accumulated material makes it possible to elucidate the problem of the structure and origination of the oceans. There are differences between the Indian and Atlantic oceans on the one hand and the Pacific ocean on the other hand. It is supposed that these differences are due to

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the mode of their origination.

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CHERNOV, G.A.; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., red.; MOROZOVA, A., otv. za vypusk; TSIVUNIN, I., tekhn.red.

[Tourist trips to the "Pechora Alps"] Turistskie pokhody v "Pechorskie Al'py." Syktyvkar, Komi knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 147 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Pechora Valley--Description and travel)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Basic problems in the genesis and development of the relief of the Northern Urals. Trudy Komi fil. AN SSSR no.7:3-19 '59.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Ural Mountains--Geology--History)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., prof., doktor geologo-mineral. nauk, otv. red.;
OPLESNIK, I., tekhn. red.

[Collection of works on geology and paleontology] Sbornik trudov po geologii i paleontologii. Syktyvkar, 1960. 402 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komi filial, Syktyvkar.
(Geology) (Paleontology)

SUKACHEV, V.N.; ZENKEVICH, L.A.; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.; doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof. EFRON, K.M.

Follow Lenin's attitude toward nature. IUn.tekh. 4 no.6:2-5 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Prezident Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody (for Sukachev). 2. Vitse-prezident Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Zenkevich). 3. Vitse-prezident Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, chlen-korrespondent APN RSFSR (for Varsanof'yeva). 4. Chlen Prezidiuma Soveta Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley pirody (for Yanshin). 5. Uchenyy sekretar' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody (for Efron).

(Natural resources)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.; BOGDANOV, A.A.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A.; LANGE, O.K.; MERKLIN, R.L.; MURATOV, M.V.; PERMYAKOVA, A.I.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, B.A.; SOKOLOV, D.S.; SHVETSOV, M.S.; YANSHIN, A.L.

Nikolai Sergeevich Shatskii. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 36 no.4: 3-6 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Shatskii, Nikolai Sergeevich, 1895-1960)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Tectonic and geomorphologic development of the Ural-Timan region. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 36 no.4:7-35 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Structural)
(Timan Ridge--Geology, Structural)

CHERNOV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich; VARSANOV'YEVA, V.A., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, otv. red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., red. izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Devonian sediments in the eastern part of the Bol'shezemel'-skaya tundra]Devonskie otlozheniia vostochnoi chasti Bol'she-zemel'skoi tundry. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 116 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Bol'shezemel'skaya tundra--Geology)

BROD, I.O., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; GORDEYEV, D.I., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; DOBROV, S.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk [deceased]; KOF, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, [deceased]; KUZNICHEVA, Ye.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; LEONOV, G.P., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; MENNER, V.V., dotsent, doktor geol.-miner. nauk; NAZARENKO, I.I., kand. sel'khoz.nauk; POBEDIMSKAYA, Ye.A., assistent; POPOV, S.P., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SMIRNOV, N.N., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMOL'YANINOV, N.A., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk [deceased]; FENIKSOVA, V.V., dotsent, kand.geol.-miner. nauk; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: BARSANOV , G.P., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; BOKIY, G.B.; GORSHKOV, G.P., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.A., prof., doktor geogr. nauk; MARKOV, P.N., dotsent, kand.geol.-miner. nauk; MOROZOV, S.S., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; ORLOV, Yu.A., akademik; SERGEYEV, Ye.M., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; TVALCHRELIDZE, A.A.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

BROD, I.O.—— (continued) Card 2.

[History of geology at Moscow University] Istoriia geologicheskikh nauk v Moskovskom universitete. Pod red. D.I.Gordeeva. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 351 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Universitet. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Smirnov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bokiy). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Tvalchrelidze).
(Moscow University) (Geology--Study and teaching)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Some problems of the stratigraphy and lithology of Carboniferous sediments in the western slope of the Northern Urals. Trudy Inst.geol. Komi fil. AN SSSR no.2:11-26 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Stratigraphy of Middle Carboniferous sediments in the Malaya Pechora basin. Trudy Inst.geol.Komi fil. AN SSSR no.3:38-50 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Pechora Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Nikolai Dmitrievich Zelinskii. Biul.MOIP Otd.geol. 37 no.1:130-144 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Zelinskii, Nikolai Dmirievich, 1861-)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.; REYTLINGER, Ye.A.

Upper Devonian and Tournai sediments of the Malaya Pechora Valley. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 37 no.5:136-60 S-O '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Pechora Valley--Paleontology,Stratigraphic)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Chernov, 1877-1963; obituary. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 38 no.3:120-122 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

DEVYATOVA, E.I.; LOSEVA, E.I.; CHERNOV, A.A., doktor geol.-min. nauk, prof., otv. red.[deceased]; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., red.; VISKE, G.S., red.

[Stratigraphy and paleogeography of the Quaternary of the Mezen' Basin]Stratigrafiia i paleogeografiia chetvertichnogo perioda v basseine r. Mezeni. Leningrad, Nauka, 1964. 104 p. (MIRA 17:9)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A.

Vladimir Afanas'evich Obruchev and h's role in the development of geological science; on the centenary of his birth. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 38 no.6:120-146 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

GUSLITSER, Boris Isaakovich; KANIVETS, Vyacheslav Il'ich;
BADER, O.N., otv. red.; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., otv. red.

[Caves in the Pechora Valley portion of the Urals]
Peshchery Pechorskogo Urala. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 132 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

PAVLOV, Aleksey Petrovich, akademik[deceased]; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., glav. red.; MENNER, V.V., otv. red.; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik, red.; GERASIMOV, N.A., red.; DOLGOPOLOV, N.N., red.; MIKHAYLOV, N.P., red.; PUSHCHAROVSKIY, Yu.M., red.; SHANTSER, Ye.V., red.

[Comparative stratigraphy of the Boreal Mesozoic of Europe] Sravnitel'naia stratigrafiia boreal'nogo mezozoia Evropy. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 294 p. (MIRA 18:11)

VARSANOF'YEV, V.D., inzh.; GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Problem of elliptic conditions in the oscillations of vibration machines. Nauch. soob. IGD 26:106-109 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MEVZOS, M.P.; VARSANOVA, Ye.Ya.; MEL'NIK, Ye.Yu.

Epidemiology of Botkin's diseases in Tashkent. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:111-112 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(TASHKENT--HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

MEVZOS, L.M.; CHICHENIN, P.I.; VARSANOVA, Ye.Ya.; MELNIK, Ye.Yu.

Epidemiology of tetanus and its prevention in Uzbekistan. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:277-280 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(UZBEKISTAN--TETANUS)

KHEYFETS, L.B.; LEYTMAN, M.Z.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; SALMIN, L.V.; SLAVINA, A.M.; ZHDANOVA, L.D.; PLETNEVA, O.G.; KOYENMAN, L.I.; GINZBURG, G.M.; VARSANOVA, Ye.Ya.; MEL'NIK, Ye.Yu.

Studies on the epidemiological effectiveness of alcohol corpuscular and chemical sorbed typhoid and paratyphoid fever vaccines. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7: 53-59 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova i Tashkentskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

KHEYFETS, L.B.; SALMIN, L.V.; LEYTMAN, M.Z.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; VASIL'YEVA, A.V.; GAL'PERIN, I.P.; SLAVINA, A.M.; ZHDANOVA, L.D. PLETNEVA, O.G.; VARSANOVA, Ye.Ya.; GINZBURG, G.M.; GLYAZER, N.G.; MEL'NIK, Ye.Yu.

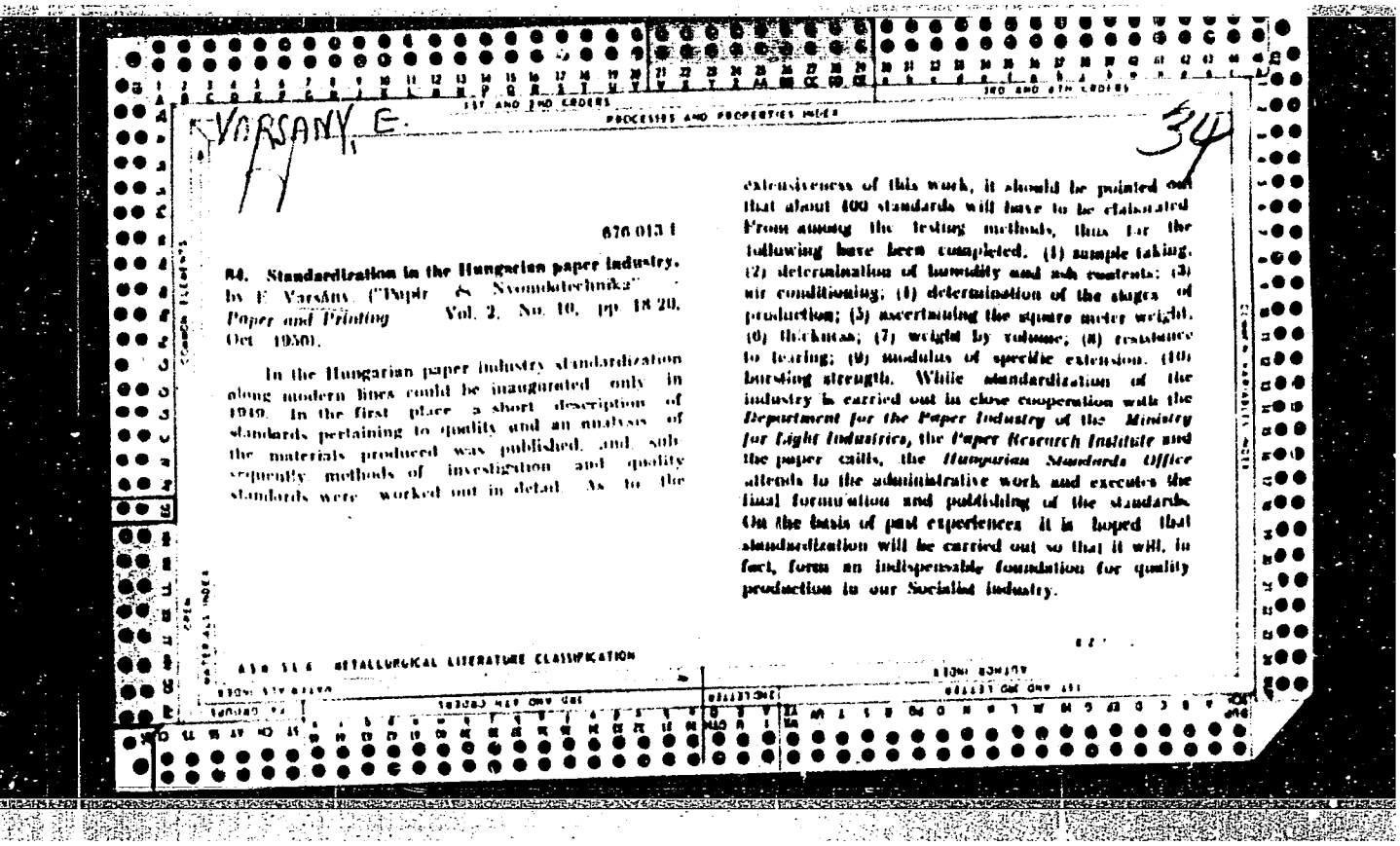
Comparative evaluation of typhoid fever vaccine prepared by various methods, materials from an epidemiological experiment in 1961. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:70-76 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin-i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova, Tashkentskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i Ashkhabadskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

VARSANOVICH, A.D., inzh.; ZHURAVLEV, M.M., inzh.

Scientific and technological cooperation of the member-countries of the Organization of the Socialist Countries for the Cooperations among their Railroads. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.2:91-92 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Railroads)



VARSANY, E.

34

676.013.1

84. Standardization in the Hungarian paper industry. by F. Varsányi (Papír- & Nyomdatechnika) *Paper and Printing* Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 18-20, Oct. 1950).

In the Hungarian paper industry standardization along modern lines could be inaugurated only in 1949. In the first place a short description of standards pertaining to quality and an analysis of the materials produced was published, and subsequently methods of investigation and quality standards were worked out in detail. As to the extensiveness of this work, it should be pointed out that about 400 standards will have to be elaborated. From among the testing methods, thus far the following have been completed. (1) sample taking, (2) determination of humidity and ash contents; (3) air conditioning; (4) determination of the stages of production; (5) ascertaining the square meter weight, (6) thickness; (7) weight by volume; (8) resistance to tearing; (9) modulus of specific extension. (10) bursting strength. While standardization of the industry is carried out in close cooperation with the *Department for the Paper Industry* of the *Ministry for Light Industries*, the *Paper Research Institute* and the paper mills, the *Hungarian Standards Office* attends to the administrative work and executes the final formulation and publishing of the standards. On the basis of past experiences it is hoped that standardization will be carried out so that it will, in fact, form an indispensable foundation for quality production in our Socialist industry.

KOVACS, J.:KOVACS, B.:SZABADI, L.:VARSANYI, D.

Antihistaminic properties of plant tumors. Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 4:272-275 Aug 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Pharmaceutics Institute of Szeged Medical University and Organic Chemistry Institute of Budapest Lorand Eotvos University.

KONYVES, Piroska, dr.,; VARSANYI, Denes, dr.,; FEKETE, Zoltan, dr.

Comparative study of mass seroreaction in syphilis. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 8 no.5:139-141 Sept 54.

1. Az Orszagos Bor- es Nemikortani Intezet kozlemenye (Igazgato: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar)
(SYPHILIS, diagnosis
serodiag., routine mass exam.)

FEKETE, Zoltan, dr.; VARSANYI, Denes, dr.; KONYVES, Piroska, dr.

Experiences with dried and preserved blood serum in serodiagnosis of syphilis. Orv. hetil. 95 no.49:1354-1358 5 Dec 54.

1. Az Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet (igazgato: Foldvari Ferenc, dr, egyet, tanar) Szerologiai Osztalyanak (vezeto: Fekete Zoltan dr.) kozlemenye.

(SYPHILIS, diag.
serodiag., dried serum reaction)

FEKETE, Zoltan, dr.,; VARSANYI, Denes, dr.,; VERTES, Bodog.,dr.

Comparative serological investigations with cardiolipin of domestic production. Orv. hetil. 96 no.29:790-794 17 July 55.

1. Az Orszagos Bor- Nemikortani Intezet es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetemi Bor-es Nemikortani Klinika (igazgato: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(CARDIOLIPIN,
comparison with other methods)

VARSANYI, Denes,; ULLMANN, Agnes.

Experiments on the preparation of cardiolipin and lecithin for serological purposes in Hungary. Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.3: 255-254 May 56

1. Orsz. Bor-Nemik. Intez. es Budapesti Orvost. Egy. Orvosi Vegytani Intezete.

(CARDIOLIPIN, prep. of
for serol. purposes in Hungary, method (Hun))
(LECITHIN, prep. of
same)

VARSANYI, Degnes, Dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, Dr.

Antimycotic effects of pentachlorophenol. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 12 no.1-2:35-42 Feb-Apr 58.

1. Az Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intez (Igazgato: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(PHENOLS
pentachlorophenol & sodium salt, antimycotic eff. & Tox. (Hun))
(CHLORIDES
same)
(FUNGI, eff. of drugs on
pentachlorophenol & sodium salt, antimycotic eff. (Hun))

ASZODI, Zoltan, dr.; VARSANYI, Denes, dr.

Examination of aspecific serum positivity and distribution of serum proteins in epidemic hepatitis. Orv.hetil. 100 no.50: 1790-1794 D '59.

1. Az Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet (igazgato: Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) es az Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet (megb. igazgato: Barsony Jeno dr.) IV. belosztalyanak (foorvos: Aszodi Zoltan dr.) kozlemenye.
(BLOOD PROTEINS)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS immunol.)

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, dr.; VARGANYI, Denes, dr.

Studies on the occurrence and prevention of industrial mycoses of the feet. Orv.hetil. 101 no.47:1665-1670 20 N'60.

1. Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet.
(FOOT dis)
(RINGWORM statist)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES statist)

VARSANYI, Denes

A simple apparatus for changing samples in flame-photometric studies. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:329-331 Je '61.

1. Orszagos Bor, Nemikortani Intezet, Budapest.

(PHOTOMETRY equip & supply)

MASSZI, Jozsef; VARSANYI, Denes

Study on the relation between catalase and amino acids. Kiserl. orvostud. 13 no.6:561-568 D '61.

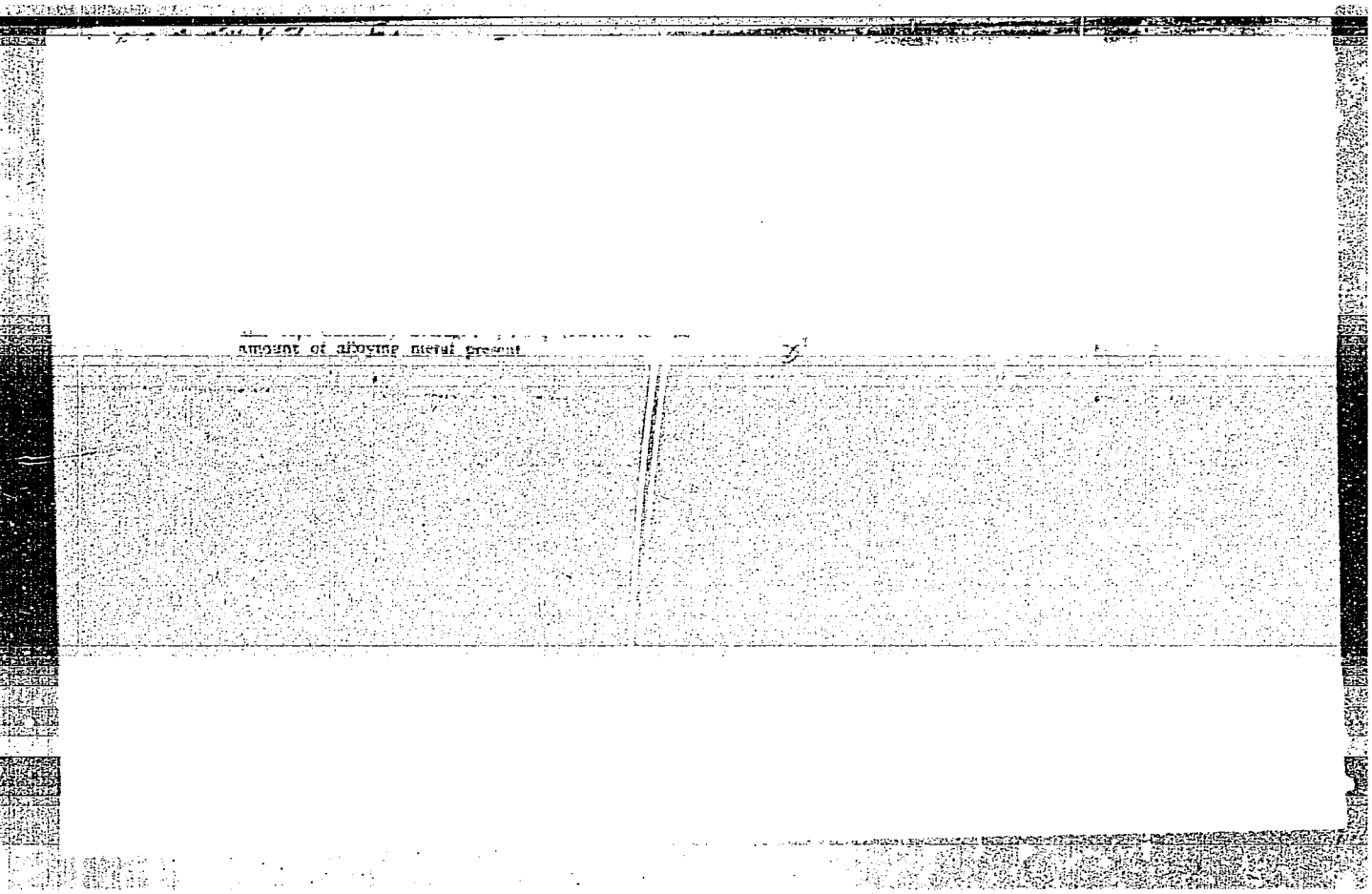
1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani Klinikaja es Orszagos Bor- es Nemikortani Intezet.

(CATALASE chem) (AMINO ACIDS chem)

RACZ, Istvan; VARSANYI, Denes

Spectrophotometric microdetermination of papaverine decomposition products. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.3:115-120 Mr '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszereszeti Intezete es Orszagos Bor- es Nemikortani Intezet



Varsanyi Ferenc

HUNGARY/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments. K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 13091

Author : Bardoez Arpad, Varsanyi Ferenc

Inst : Magyar Tudomanyos Akad. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete, Budapest, Hungary

Title : Spectrographic Analysis of Platino-Rhodium Alloys.

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1954, 60, No 10, 292-296

Abstract : A procedure is described for a quantitative spectrographic analysis of thin platino-rhodium wires, containing up to 5% rhodium. The analysis was made with molten specimens, with excitation of a condensed spark and electronic control at a voltage of 1000 volts between the horizontal carbon electrodes (one stationary and the other comprising a system of rotating rods, periodically immersed in the investigated liquid melts or in standard solutions). The

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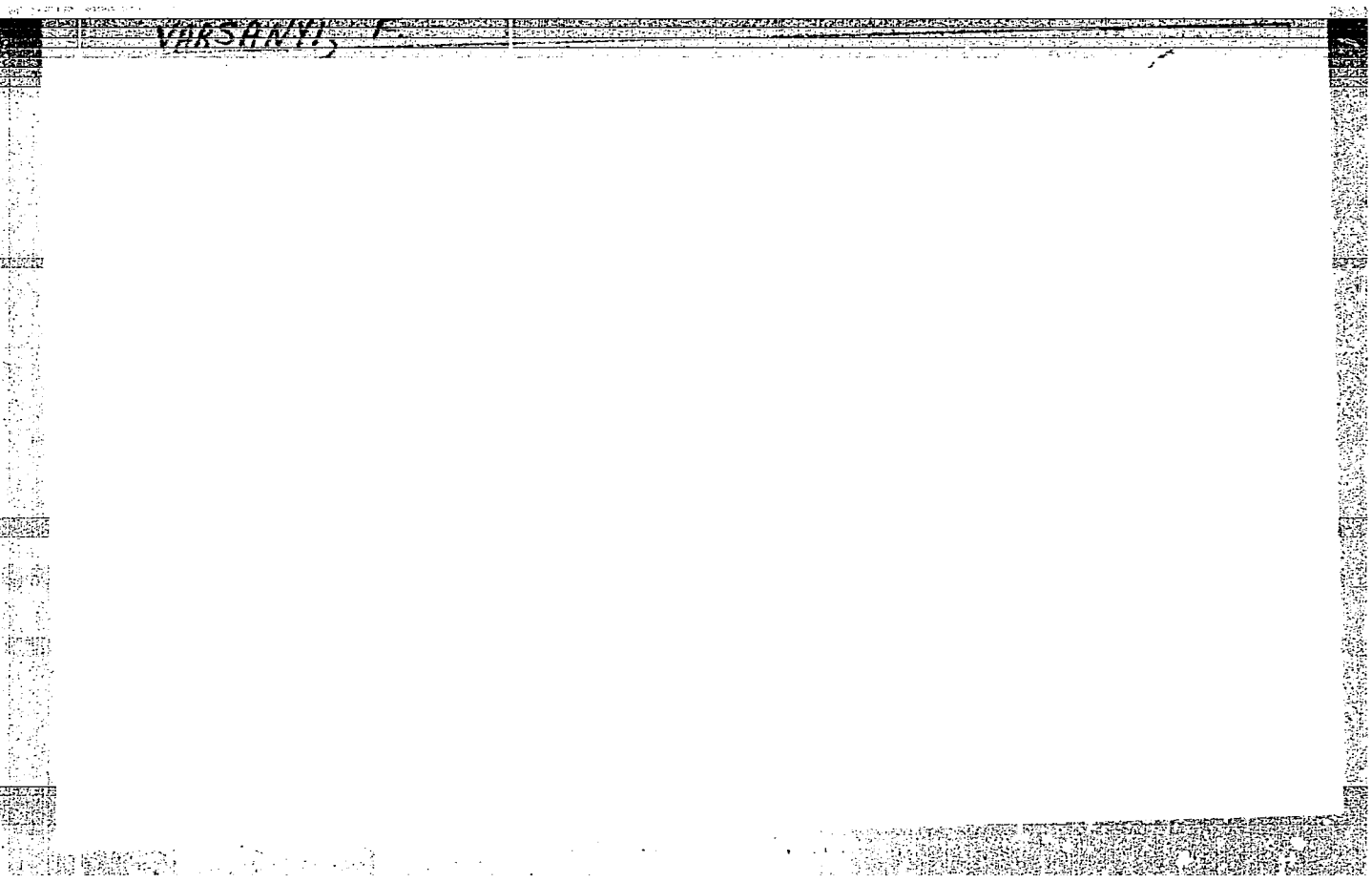

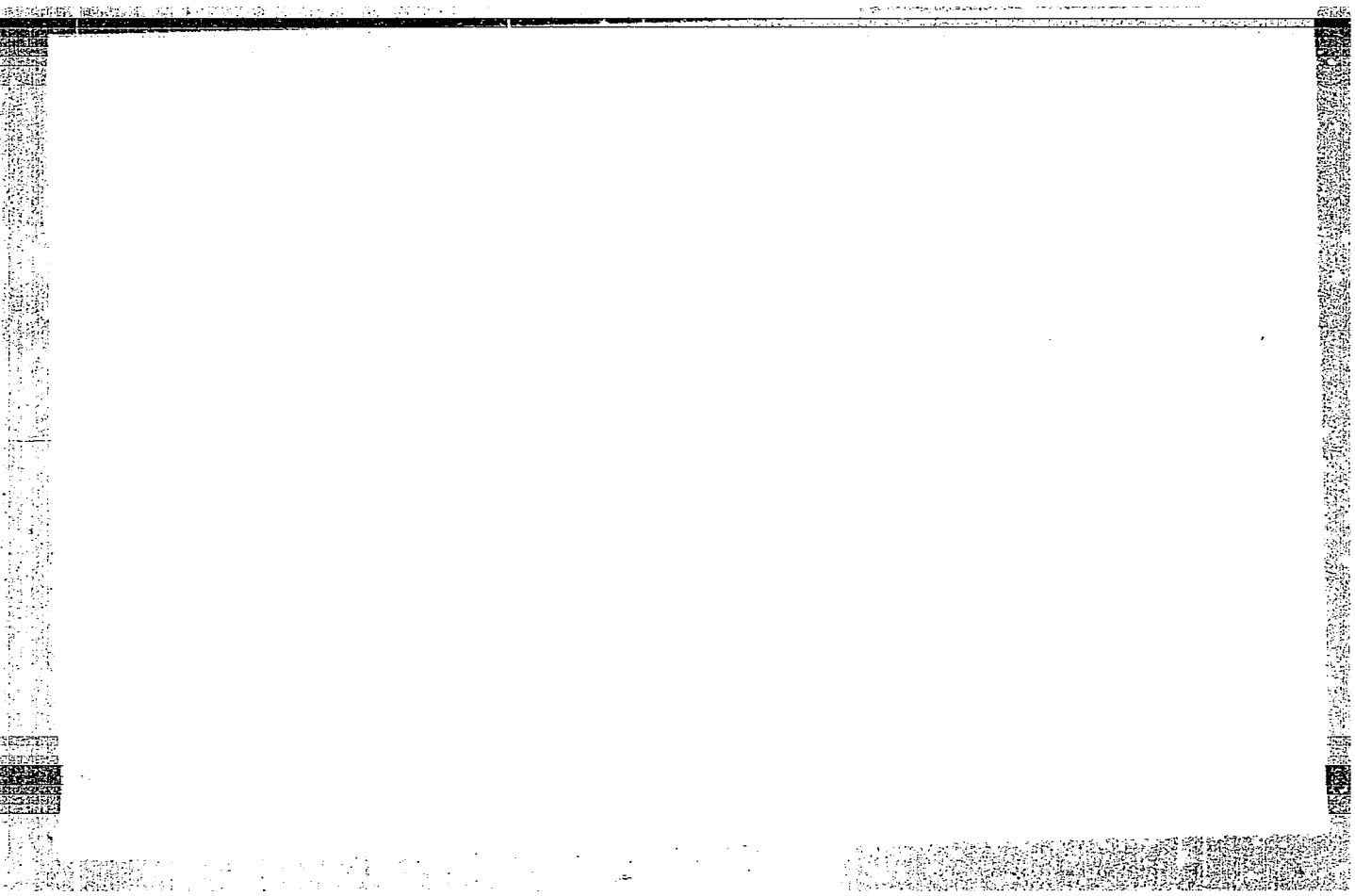

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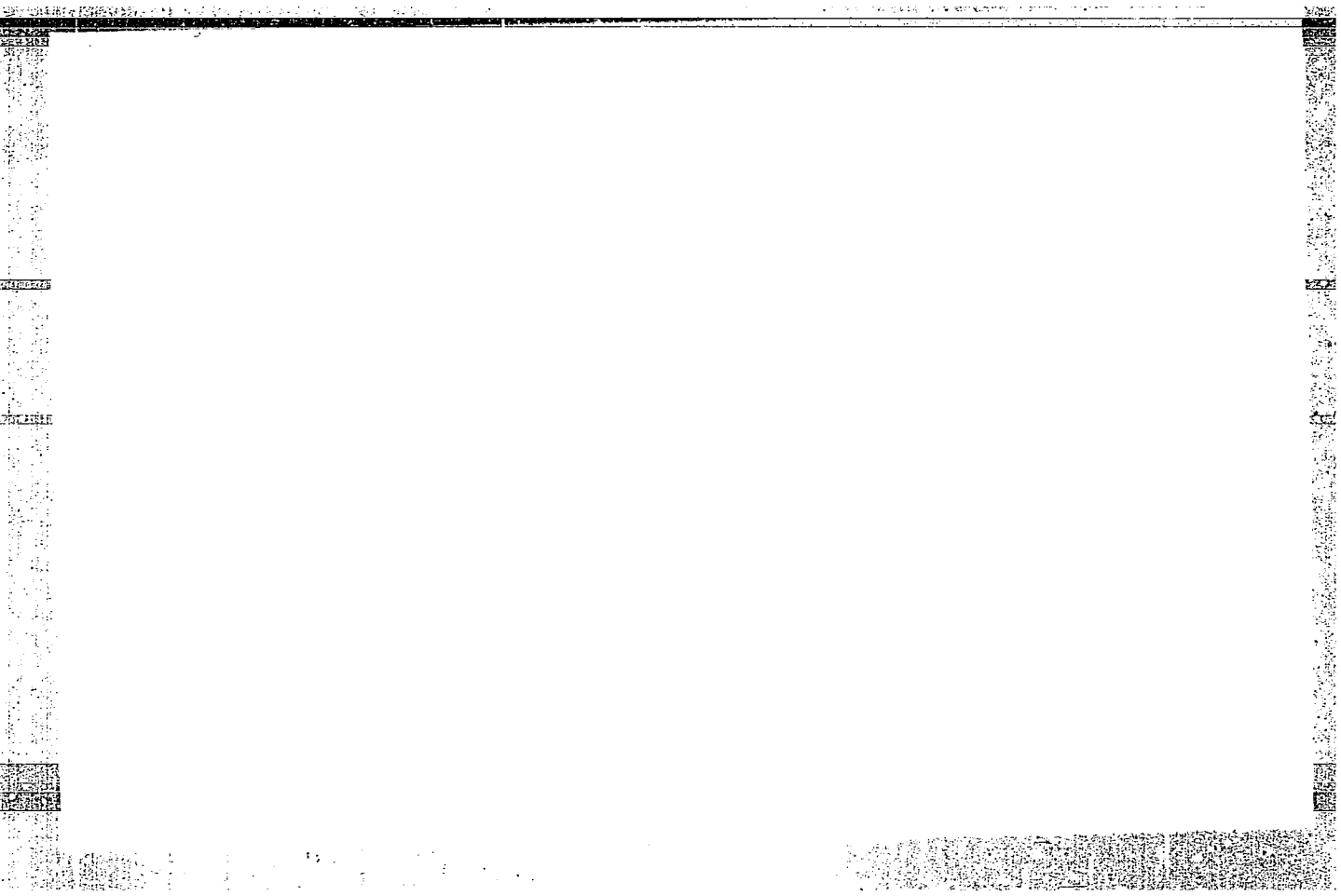

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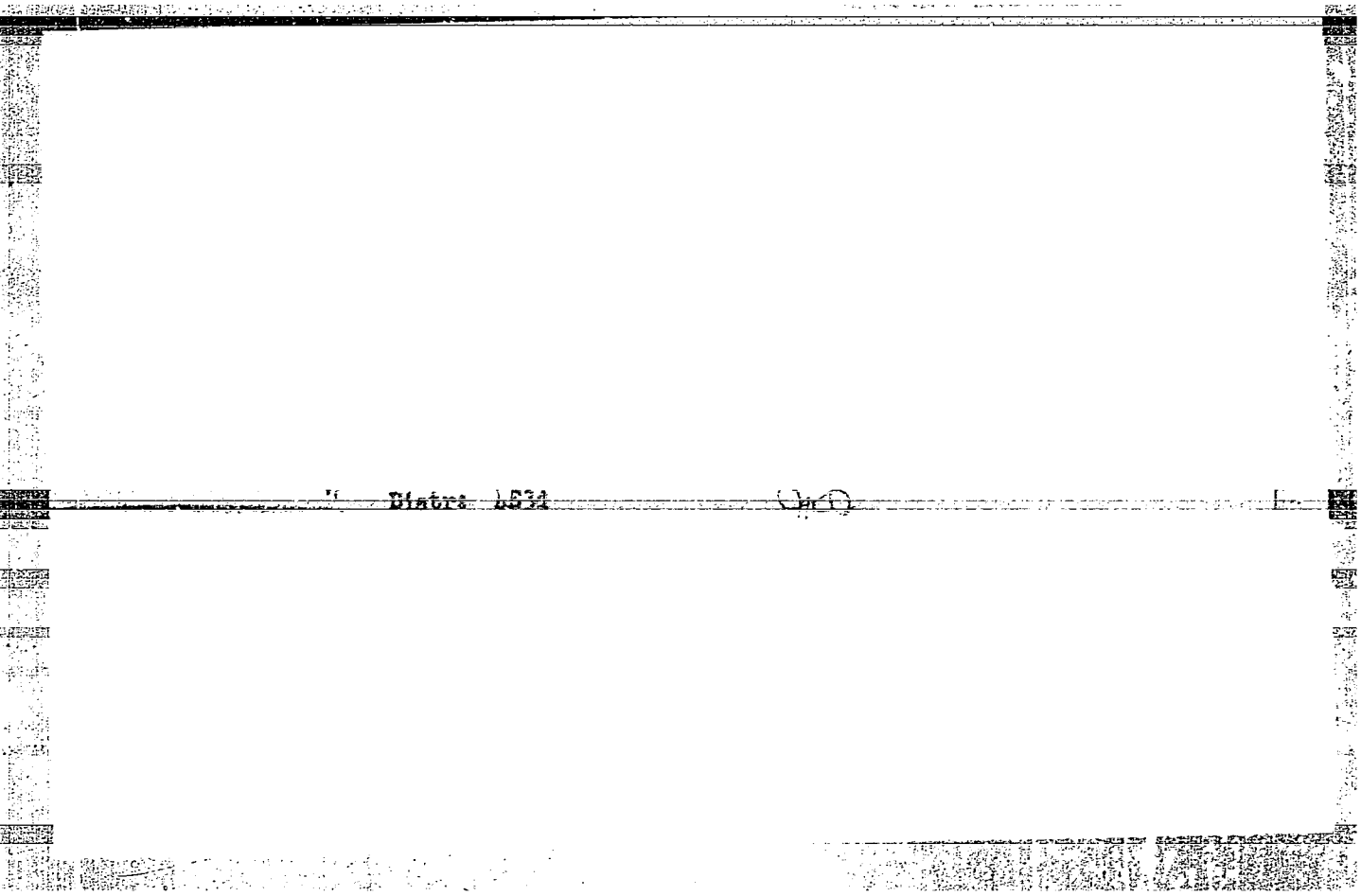
VARSANYI, F.

Production of low-energy high-frequency sparks. Árpád Bartócz and Ferenc Varsányi. *Magyar Fiz. Folyóirat* 4, 219–25(1956).—An electronically monitored spark generator produced spectra which were photographed. Time resolution of the spectra was brought about by rotating mirrors. Spectra of Mn and Cd are shown. E. Roza

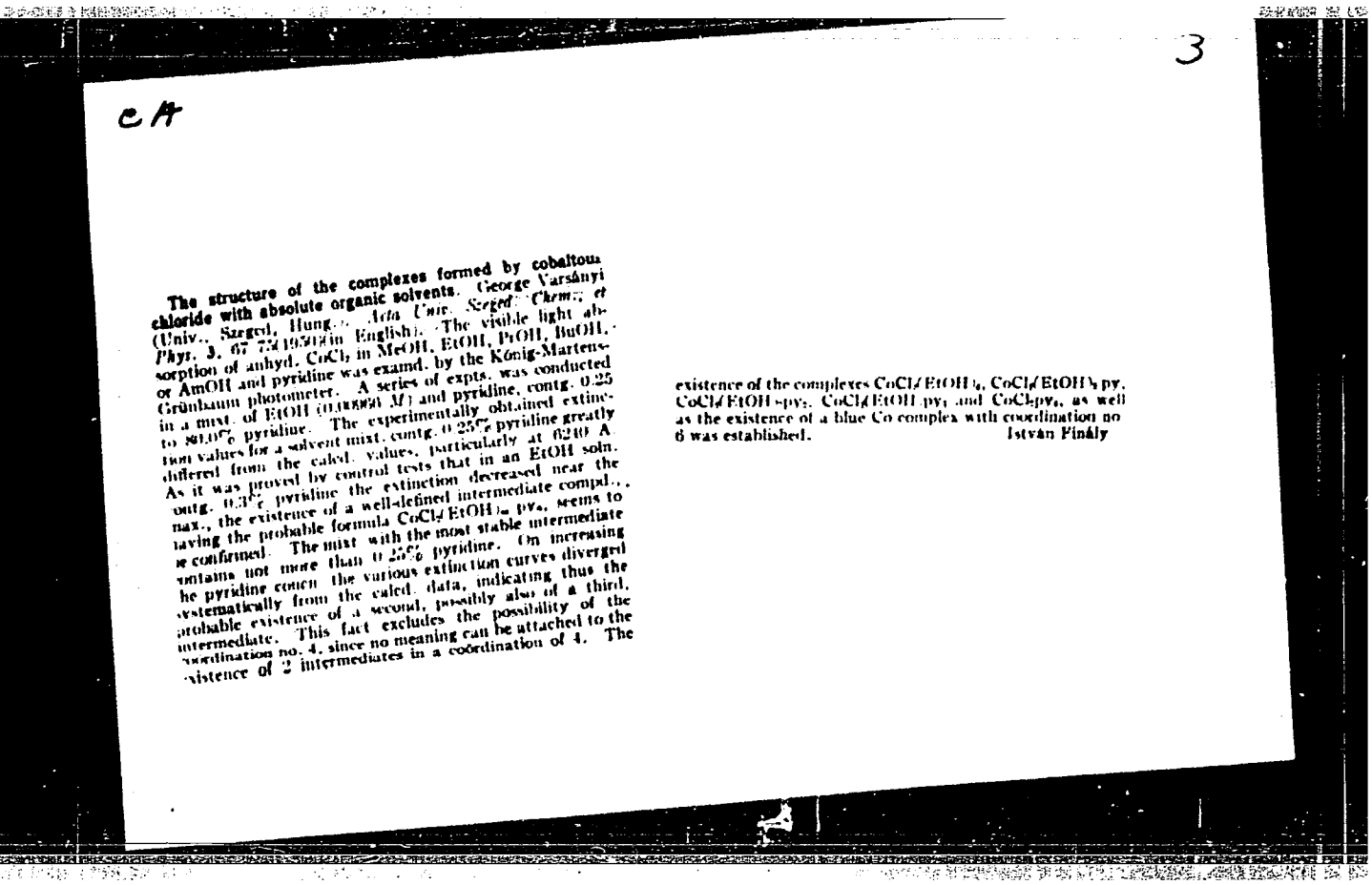


6000

Spectrographic [illegible] of [illegible] in platinum rhodium alloys. Arpad [illegible] and [illegible] (Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). Anal. Chem. 28, 989-93(1956).—The spectrographic detn. of Rh is carried out by the excitation of solns. contg. C electrodes fastened like spokes on a rotating horizontal shaft. The ends of the electrode dip into the soln. and then pass in front of the C counter electrode. A switching disk mounted on the shaft permits discharge only when the rotating electrode passes the counter electrode. The samples are dissolved in aqua regia, dried with HCl, and analyzed in dil. HCl. A working curve is prepd. over the range 1-25 at. % Rh, the Rh 3396.85/Pt 3408.13 spectral line pair being used. The stronger 3434.89 Rh line can be used for the lower concn. The mean deviation for the former line pair is ±1.81%. The deviation for the Rh 3434.89 [illegible] line pair is [illegible]

2363. Spectrochemical analysis with time-resolved spark sources. A. Berényi and L. Vargyai (Central Res. Inst. Physics, Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest, Hungary). *Nature* 1956, 177, 212–213. An optical arrangement for almost completely eliminating the background from high-voltage spark spectra is described and illustrated. It includes an electronically controlled spark source and a concave rotating mirror, the movement of which is synchronised accurately with the initiation of the separate spark discharges. The spectrum is detected photoelectrically or photographically. The advantages of the procedure in spectrochemical analysis are indicated by photographs and density curves for the spark spectrum of an alloy of Al - 0·01 per cent. Cu. By coating one side of the mirror with Al and the other with black paper, only that light emitted by the spark between 29 and 64 microsec. is used, thus increasing the ratio of line to background density.

W. J. BAKER



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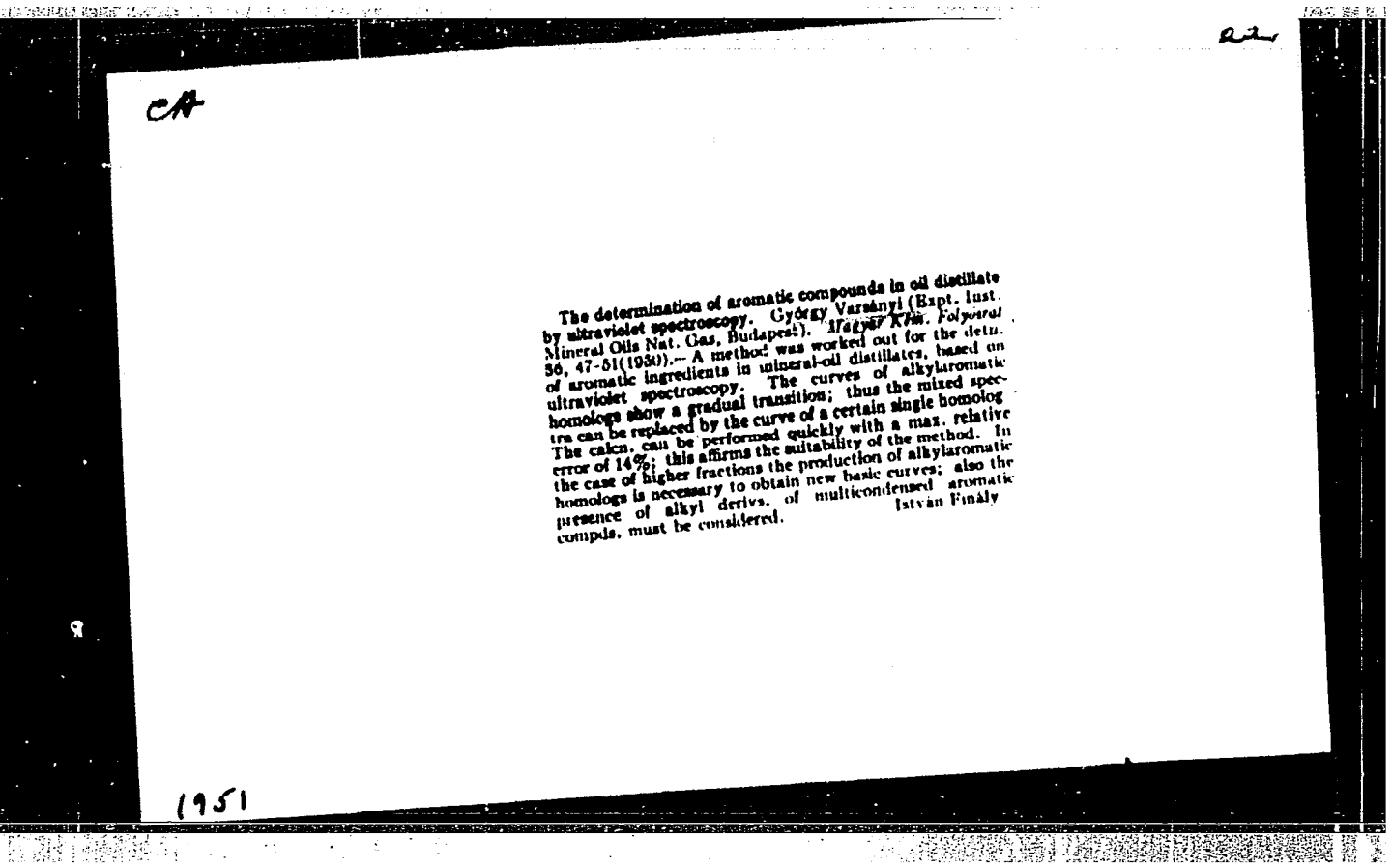
cA

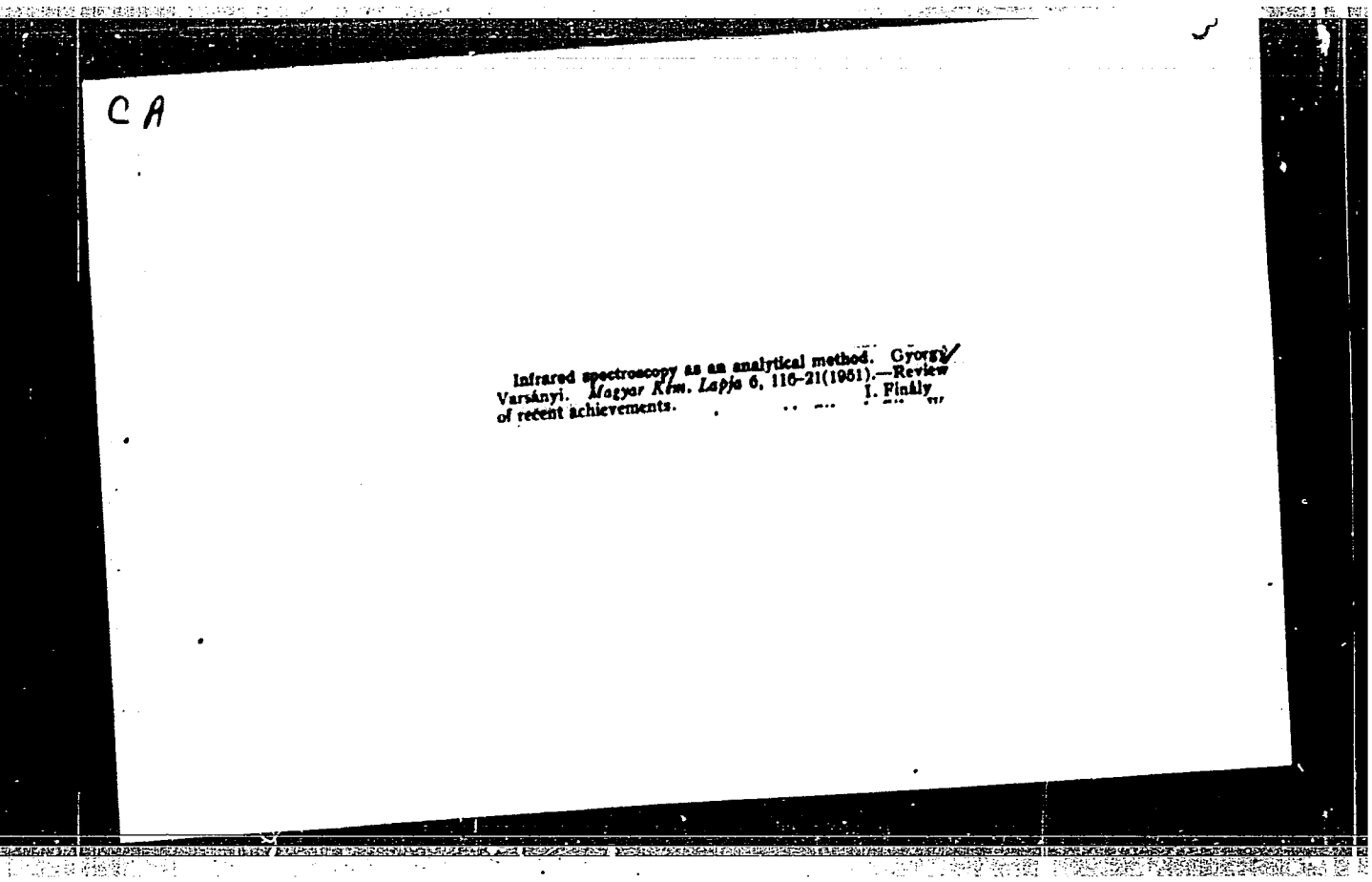
The structure of the complexes formed by cobaltous chloride with absolute organic solvents. George Varsányi (Univ., Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Univ. Szeged. Chem., et Phys.* 3, 67-75(1957)(in English). The visible light absorption of anhyd. $CoCl_2$ in MeOH, EtOH, PrOH, BuOH, or AmOH and pyridine was examd. by the König-Martens-Grünbaum photometer. A series of expts. was conducted in a mixt. of EtOH (0.1000 *M*) and pyridine, contg. 0.25 to 80.0% pyridine. The experimentally obtained extinction values for a solvent mixt. contg. 0.25% pyridine greatly differed from the calcd. values, particularly at 6240 A. As it was proved by control tests that in an EtOH soln. contg. 0.3% pyridine the extinction decreased near the max., the existence of a well-defined intermediate compd., having the probable formula $CoCl_2/EtOH_{3.5}$ py, seems to be confirmed. The mixt. with the most stable intermediate contains not more than 0.25% pyridine. On increasing the pyridine concn. the various extinction curves diverged systematically from the calcd. data, indicating thus the probable existence of a second, possibly also of a third, intermediate. This fact excludes the possibility of the coordination no. 4, since no meaning can be attached to the existence of 2 intermediates in a coördination of 4. The existence of the complexes $CoCl_2/EtOH_{3.5}$, $CoCl_2/EtOH_3$ py, $CoCl_2/EtOH_2$ py$_2$, $CoCl_2/EtOH$ py$_3$ and $CoCl_2$py$_4$, as well as the existence of a blue Co complex with coordination no 6 was established. István Finály



CA

The determination of aromatic compounds in oil distillate by ultraviolet spectroscopy. György Varsányi (Expt. Inst. Mineral Oils Nat. Gas, Budapest). *Magyar Kém. Folyoirat* 56, 47-51(1950).— A method was worked out for the detn. of aromatic ingredients in mineral-oil distillates, based on ultraviolet spectroscopy. The curves of alkylaromatic homologs show a gradual transition; thus the mixed spectra can be replaced by the curve of a certain single homolog. The calcn. can be performed quickly with a max. relative error of 14%; this affirms the suitability of the method. In the case of higher fractions the production of alkylaromatic homologs is necessary to obtain new basic curves; also the presence of alkyl derivs. of multicondensed aromatic compds. must be considered. István Finály

1951



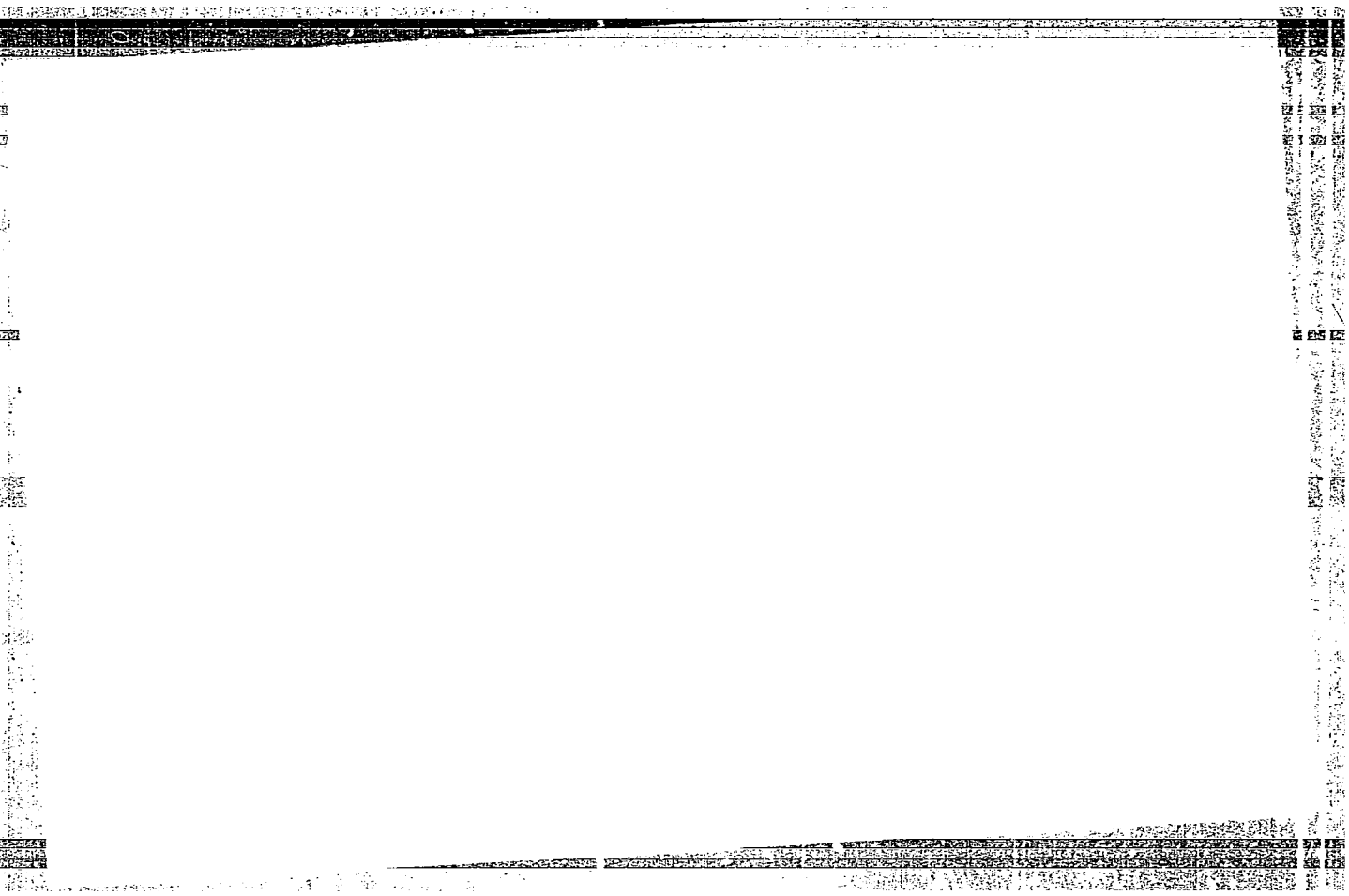
CA

Infrared spectroscopy as an analytical method. György Varsányi. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 6, 116-21(1951).—Review of recent achievements. I. Finkly

VARSANYI, GY.

Varsanyi, Gy. Ladik, J.
"Ultraviolet absorption spectra of diphenyl-sulfone and benzenesulforic acid; the nature of the S=O bond." p. 243.
(Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 3, no. 2, 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.



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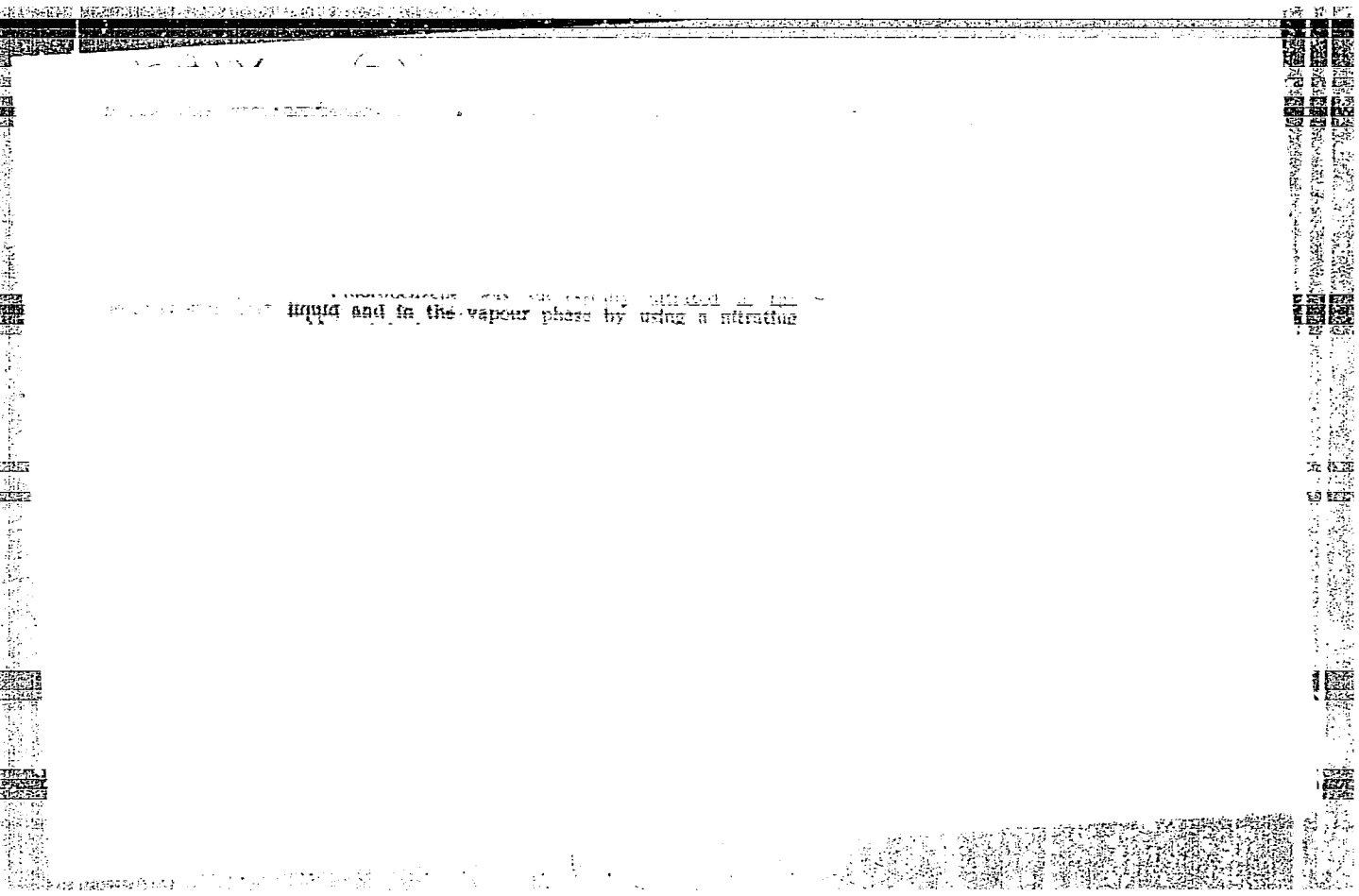

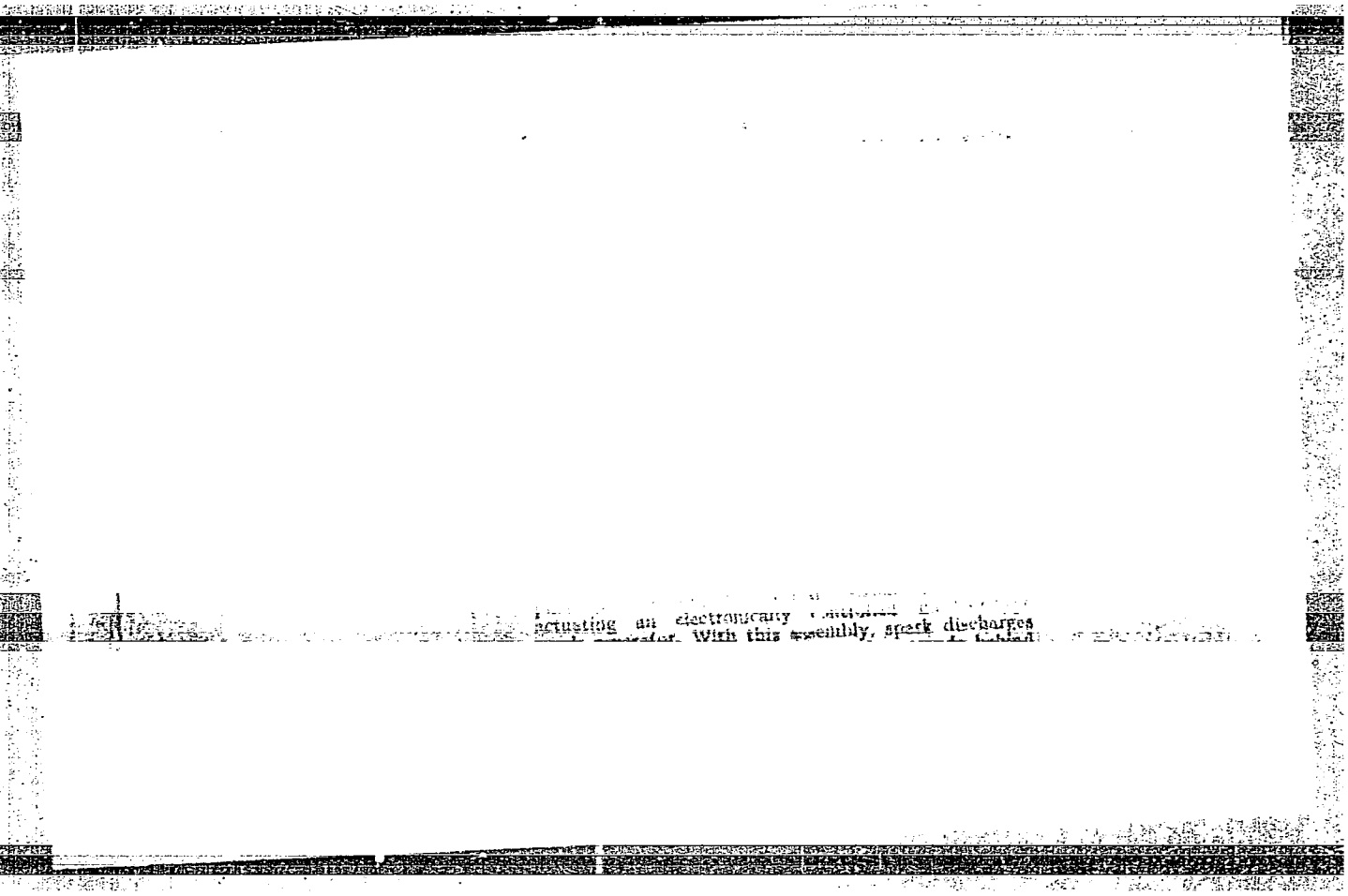

actuating an electromagnet [illegible]. With this assembly, spark discharges

VARSANYI, GY.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Synthesis of organic fluorine compounds. XII. Nitration of fluorobenzene. György Oláh, Attila Pavláth, I. Kuhn, and Gy. Varsányi (Central Research Inst. Chem., Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 431–42(1955)(in English); cf. *C.A.* 50, 11201*a*; 52, 5288*i*.—PhF was nitrated by the following methods and the proportion of $FC_6H_4NO_2$ isomers formed detd. from the ultraviolet absorption spectra (reagents, % yield, temp. of reaction, and % *p*-, *o*-, and *m*-isomers given): 35 g. HNO_3 (sp. gr. 1.41) and 128 g. concd. H_2SO_4, 84.5, −10°, 90, 8, —; 40 g. $H_2SO_4.H_2O$, 25 g. 80% H_2SO_4, and 30 g. $NaNO_3$, 65, 60–70°, 90, 8, —; $AcONO_2$, 71.2, 0°, 90, 4, —; $BzONO_2$, 60.2, cooled, 100, —, —; $CCl_4 + N_2O_4$, 93.8, cooled, 72, 23, —; liquid N_2O_4, — (5.5 g. from 25 g. PhF), room temp., 78, 16, 6; N_2O_4 vapor, — (4 g. from 96 g. PhF), 130°, —, 90, 10. Ionic reactions give largely *p*-isomers, mixed type give 72–8% *p*- and 16–28% *o*-isomers, and the presumably radical type mechanism 90% *o*- and 10% *m*-isomers. 1,2,4-$FC_6H_3(NO_2)_2$ (I), b. 153–6°, was prepd. in 49% yield from 57 g. PhF with 70 g. $H_2SO_4.H_2O$ and 75 g. fuming HNO_3 at −5 to 0° in 24.8% yield from 101 g. 2,4-$ClC_6H_3(NO_2)_2$ in 101 g. $PhNO_2$ heated 2 hrs. at 105–10° in ultraviolet light with 20 g. dry KF, and the process repeated 3 times, and in 79.8% yield, m. 24°, from 4 g. PhF cooled and stirred with 9.5 g. N_2O_4 added in small portions. I (1 g.) added to 4 g. 60% oleum at 0° with 3 g. $H_2SO_4.H_2O$ and 3 g. fuming HNO_3, the mixt. heated to 90° 2 hrs. and to 130° 10 hrs., cooled, and poured onto ice yielded 36% *sym*-$FC_6H_2(NO_2)_3$ (II), m. 35°. Further nitration of 5 g. I with 5 g. N_2O_4 added with cooling, the mixt. warmed slowly, heated 1 hr. on a boiling H_2O bath, cooled, poured on ice, and the ppt. dried *in vacuo* yielded a mixt. contg. 54% II. II is explosive. Curves of the absorption spectra of *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-$FC_6H_4NO_2$ between 2700–3000 A. are given and the method of quant. analys's by absorption spectra (Varsanyi, *C.A.* 50, 7666*i*) simplified for mixts. of products of identical mol. wt. XIII. Derivatives of 2-fluoroethylurethan. György Oláh, Attila Pavláth, and László H. Noszkó. *Ibid.* 443–9; cf. *C.A.* 49, 6094*i*; 52, 3691*f*.—The following *2-fluoroethyl urethans*, $RNHCO_2(CH_2)_2F$ (I) were prepd. by adding 0.1 mole $ClCO_2(CH_2)_2F$ (I) to 0.2 mole RNH_2 cooled in 50 ml. Et_2O, allowing the mixt. to stand overnight, filtering if necessary, drying the filtrate, and evapg. the Et_2O (R, crystg. solvent, m.p., and % yield given): *Ph*, —, 54–5°, 83.7; *o-MeC₆H₄*, —, 74–5°, 76.1; *m-MeC₆H₄*, —, b₁₀ 171–4°, 38.6; *p-MeC₆H₄*, —, 59–60°, 82.7; *p-FC₆H₄*, hexane, 75°, 80.6; *p-FC₆H₃Cl₂*, igroine, 58–9°, 83.1; *p-ClC₆H₄*, hexane, 64°, 60.8; *p-BrC₆H₄*, hexane, 94°, 44.6; *p-IC₆H₄*, hexane, 111–12° (yellow crystals), 86.1; *m-O₂NC₆H₄*, 30% EtOH, 62° (yellow crystals), 86.1; *p-O₂NC₆H₄*, 30% EtOH, *NC₆H₄*, 30% EtOH, 51–2°, 81.1; *p-O₂NC₆H₄*, 30% EtOH, 124–5° (yellow), 88.7; *N-phenyl-N-methyl*, —, — (b₁ 125–7°), 92.4; *N-phenyl-N-ethyl*, —, — (b₁ 118–21°), 86.3; *α-pyridyl*, EtOH, 123.5°, 81.4; *β-pyridyl*, EtOH, 106°, 75.9; *γ-pyridyl*, EtOH, 139°, 80.2; *N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)*, —, — (b₁ 156–40°), 87.8; *N-(1-hydroxy-2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)-2-ethyl*) (II), Me_2CO, 92°, 63.3; *N-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)-2-fluoroethylurethan*, H_2O, 115°, 94.2; *N,N'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)-2-fluoroethyldiurethan*, Me_2CO, 160°, 65.3;

Synthesis of organic ...

2-fluoroethylurethan N-(2-fluoroethyl)carboxylate, Me_2CO, 08-9°, 56.4. With esterase blocking agents (e.g. diisopropyl fluorophosphate), toxic doses of these compds. administered to animals produced no toxic symptoms. The compds. are being tested as growth inhibitors for expti. cancerous tumors. XV. Decomposition reactions of derivatives of fluoroacetic acid. György Oláh, Attila Pavláth, and Gyula B. Major. *Ibid.* 451–3.—Fluoroacetates (I) with NH_4OH give the fluoroacetamide whose 15% H_2O soln. is stable. This soln. treated with chloride of lime (Hofmann reaction) decomp. completely. 2-Fluoroethanol (II) is also completely decompd. on alk. oxidation with chloride of lime. Biol. effects of I and II are similar. XVII. Preparation of 2-fluoroethylamine. György Oláh and Attila Pavláth. *Ibid.* 461–3.—See *C.A.* 50, 10042a.

Janet B. Austin

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 17727

under the assumption of thermodynamic equilibrium, in accordance with the requirement of the Gibbs-Duhem relations. The calculated values of the vapor pressure and of the activity coefficient are given in a table and in graphs.

COMMUNIST CHINA / Physical Chemistry. Thermidinamics. B
Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-
Chemical Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 80650.

Abstract: tration of each component in the saturated vapor. These concentrations are determined by an optical method. Quantitative analysis, based on absorption spectra, was described previously (Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1956, 26034). An introduction of this relationship is applicable to Benzene-Benzene Chloride system at 26°. The p - x and log $\frac{}{}$ -log x curves were thus constructed in which X=mol fraction. The results obtained with the aid of statistical method correspond to true thermodynamic equilibrium and follow the Gibbs-Dunham equation.

Card 2/2 16

B

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.151

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : in the spectrum of II has an overhigh frequency (1,200 cm^{-1}), supposedly because of the interaction of AG and PN. This interaction is impeded in III, which is expressed by a decrease of the frequency of the investigated band to normal values. In the ultraviolet spectrum of I, a great number of absorption bands in the range of 35,000-41,000 cm^{-1}, partly sharp and partly diffuse, are observed. The sharp bands

CARD: 2/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : B

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 151

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : diffuseness of the bands of AG is attributed
cont'd to the superimposition of the frequencies of torsional vibrations ω_i of AG in relation to the ring. In the spectrum of II, both series are sharp (bands of 0-0 transitions of AG and PN at 36,359 and 38,090 cm^{-1}, respectively), since in this case the superimposition of the frequencies ω_i does not take place because of free rotation. This fact also points to the

CARD: 4/5

COUNTRY	:	B
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 151
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT cont'd	:	absence of the effect of hyperconjugation between PN and the CH_2-group.-- V. Aleksanyan
CARD:		5/5

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2-Jof(NB)(mag)

Some structural properties of aromatic azines, studied on the basis of their vibrational and electronic-vibrational spectra. Gy. Varsányi (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.), S. Holly, and J. Szathmáry. *Periodica Polytech.* 2, 211–21 (1958)(in German).—Infrared spectra in the range 2.8–15 μ were presented for phenyl azide (I), benzyl azide (II), and 2,4,6-tribromobenzyl azide (III) as liquids, and ultraviolet vapor spectra in the range 2470–2800 A. were presented for I and II. Assignments were made for most of the absorption bands. In general, infrared frequencies for the three azides were similar with some lower values for II and III because of their larger mass. Bands for the azide group appeared for I, II, and III, resp., at 2115, 2115, 2108 for the asym. valence vibration, 1294, 1256, 1250 for the sym. valence vibration (Lieber, *et al.*, *CA* 51, 12658g), 897, 875, 857 for the RN_γ–N deformation vibration, and 670, 677, 682 cm.$^{-1}$, a possible azide vibration. The higher wave nos. for I indicated a higher electron d. between the two outer N atoms, a result of conjugation of the azide group with the ring. The ultraviolet spectrum of I consisted of a system of sharp bands due to the π electrons of the ring, with the O–O transition band at 36,359 cm.$^{-1}$, and a diffuse band system, due to the azide group, with its O–O band at 35,340 cm.$^{-1}$ Therefore conjugation was weak. In II the band systems were further apart, the bands of the azide group were sharper than the ring bands, the O–O transition of the ring appeared at 38,090 cm.$^{-1}$, and that of the azide group occurs at 35,199 cm.$^{-1}$ It was concluded that hyperconjugation was absent. The −I effect of the azide group was less than that of Cl since the O–O band of benzyl chloride appeared at 37,110 cm.$^{-1}$ (Hammer and Matsen, *CA* 42, 8049b).

Mary Dr Bray

B-4

Country : Hungary
Category : Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical Bond.

Abs. Jour. : Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959 18216

Author : Schay, G.; Varsanyi, Gy.; Dullien, F.
Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Title : Investigation of Raman Spectra of Alpha-Furyl and Alpha-Benzofuryl Ketoximes.

Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 3, 273-284

Abstract : Raman spectra were obtained of the solutions of stereoisimers of methyl-alpha-furyl ketoxime (I; MP 74° and 104°), ethyl-alpha-furyl ketoxime (II; 73 and 78°), phenyl-alpha-furyl ketoxime (III; 149 and 164°), methyl-alpha-(5-methyl-furyl) ketoxime (IV; 83 and 110°), methyl-alpha-benzofuryl ketoxime (V; 154 and 161°), and phenyl-alpha-benzofuryl ketoxime (VI; 145 and 156°), in pyridine and in benzene. In all instances stretching line frequency differs in spectra of C=N stereoisomers. To isomers having high values of $\nu_{C=N}$ (I, Mp 74°; II, 78°; III, 149°, IV, 110°; V, 161°; VI, 145°) is attributed a syn-configuration of the ketoxime group. The basis for this assumption is the fact

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Country : Hungary B-4
Category : Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical Bond.

Abs. Jour. : Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959 18216

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : that in syn-isomers, in contradistinction to anti-isomers, the hydroxyl of the ketoxime group facing the furan- (or coumarone-) ring, forms, through the unshared pair of electrons of the oxygen atom, a weak hydrogen bond with the hydrogen atom of the furan ring. This decreases the participation of the oxygen atom in the conjugation with the furan (coumarone) ring, through the ketoxime group, and must result in an increase of $\nu_{C=N}$. -- V. Aleksanyan.

Card: 2/2

VARSANYI, GY.; CSUROS, Z.; DEAK, GY.

Examinations by catalysts. XXIX. Catalyzed anomerization of pentaacetylene-D-glucose with boron trifluoride. II. Anomerization in chloroform. p. 389.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
UNCL

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

37. Analysis of the near ultraviolet absorption spectra of para-, meta- and ortho-chlorofluorobenzene vapours. (In English) Gy. VARSÁNYI. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 13, 1958, No. 3—4, pp. 347—375, 9 figs., 14 tabs.

A detailed investigation of the absorption vapour spectra of chlorofluorobenzene isomers in the near ultraviolet range showed that these spectra consist mostly of transitions of totally symmetric vibrations i. e. the permitted bands predominate. Due to the similarity of chlorine and fluorine these molecules, according to the spectra, behave as if they belonged to a higher class of symmetry. For instance the spectrum of *p*-chlorofluorobenzene has the same simple structure as that of *p*-dichlorobenzene. In the majority of cases the frequencies of benzene decreased as a result of the influence of substituents. The frequencies of satellite bands accompanying the stronger bands were calculated from their intensities measured at two different temperatures. A connection was found between the intensity ratio of the permitted and forbidden parts of the spectra and the charge distribution in the aromatic ring was established.

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POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physicochemical analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya No 2, 1959, 3835.

Author : Schay, G., Varsanyi, G., and Billes, F.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Construction of Isothermal Diagrams for Liquid-Vapor Equilibria by the Static Method with the Aid of Spectroscopic Analysis Data.

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 32, No 2, 375-385 (1958) (in Polish with summaries in English and Russian).

Abstract: Thermodynamic formulas are presented which make possible the construction of isothermal vapor pressure diagrams for liquid mixtures and the calculation of the activity coefficients of the components from a single set of experimental data giving the molar concentration of the com-

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Card 1/2

HUNGARY/Analytic Chemistry. General Topics. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73673.

Author : Gy. Varsanyi.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.
Title : Analytical Use of the Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra of Saturated Vapor Mixtures.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 14, No 3-4, 397-406.

Abstract: It is shown that the ultraviolet spectra of vapors of aromatic and some other unsaturated compounds are very convenient to analytic utilization in consequence of their great variety. At the use of the spectrograph slit narrowed to a 20th to 25th part of the usual width, not the absolute extinction values, but the differences between extinction

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour: RefeZhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73673.

values of neighboring points, which are also proportional to the concentrations, are observed. Two neighboring points are chosen thus that the extinction value of one component should changes in jumps, and that that of other components should change only insignificantly or even in the opposite direction. The racult-Dalton law can be used for the conversion of the vapor composition obtained in the result of the analysis into the composition of the liquid in the case of ideal mixtures. The described method was applied to a simultaneous determination of the following substances dissolved in a saturated hydrocarbon: naphthaline isomers, tetraline, cresol, fluoronitrobenzene, chlorofluoro-

HUNGARY/Analytic Chemistry. General Topics. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 73673.

and bromofluorobenzene, as well as of isomers of chlorofluorobenzene, benzene, fluorobenzene and bromobenzene (6-component mixtures).

Card : 3/3

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical Bond. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Khimiya, No 19, 1959, 67028

Author : Varsanyi, Gy

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Title : The Near Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra of 1,3- and 1,4-Deuterofluorobenzene

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. Scient. hung., 1958, 15, No 2, 115-138

Abstract : The author has added a few comments to Wollman's (J. Chem. Phys., 1946, 14, 123) ideas concerning the near ultraviolet band-system of fluorobenzene (I); and the vapor absorption spectrum of 1,4- and 1,3-deuterofluorobenzenes is discussed in detail. It was established that in lieu of the double value for the frequency of the fundamental oscillation of I, 1220 cm^{-1}, measured

Card 1/3

in the excited state, as well as in lieu of the 0-2 transition of the b_1 oscillation, a 0-1 transition of the other two a_1 oscillations is more probable. The 0-0 bands of 1,4- and 1,3-deuterofluorobenzenes are located at 37,850 or 37,854 cm^{-1}, and in the case of I the 0-0 band is located at 37,819 cm^{-1}. It was established that fundamental oscillations of frequency 1022 cm^{-1} appear in I and in 1,3-fluorobenzene, and oscillations of frequency 892 cm^{-1} appear in 1,4-fluorobenzene in more intensive series. In both deuterium-containing isomers an excited frequency was identified near 2200 cm^{-1} in I. The frequency of this oscillation in dihalogenbenzenes is near 1200 cm^{-1}. The oscillation structure of the spectum of 1,4- and 1,3-deuterobluorobenzenes proved that the fundamental oscillations having the frequencies 1008 and 808 cm^{-1} are trigonometrically symmetric about the carbon skeleton. In this scheme, carbon atoms

VARSANYI, G.

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4E2e Ijp
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28. Some structural properties of aromatic azides studied on the basis of their vibration and electron vibration spectra. (In German) Gy. Varsányi, S. Holly, J. Nyeki-Szabó, *Periodica Polytechnica*, Chemical Engineering, Vol. 2, 1958, No. 4, pp. 211—221, 3 figs., 3 tabs.

The infrared spectra of phenyl, benzyl and 2, 4, 6-tribromobenzyl azides, and the ultraviolet spectra of the vapours of phenyl and benzyl azides were studied with the following results. The vibration spectrum of phenyl azide is very similar to the spectra of monohalobenzenes. From among the additional degrees of freedom corresponding to two more atoms, two degrees of freedom are assumed to belong to the bond vibration of the azide radical and the other two are regarded as deformation vibrations. A good part of the ring frequencies can also be found in the spectra of benzyl and tribromobenzyl azide, however, in the latter compound at a more or less reduced value. There is a monotonic decrease of the azide frequencies from phenyl azide to tribromobenzyl azide, the difference for the so-called symmetric bond vibration being the greatest between phenyl and benzyl azide. This vibration may be considered as the bond vibration of the two terminal nitrogen atoms, thus the bond order between them is increased in phenyl azide by conjugation with the ring though the azide group exerts a +T effect. Band systems corresponding to the azide and phenyl groups both of phenyl and benzyl azide appear separately in the ultraviolet spectra. The 0—0 band of the electron band system of the ring is found at 37450 cm^{-1} in phenyl azide and at 38100 cm^{-1} in benzyl azide. It follows that the effect of conjugation of the azide group on the ring is between that of chlorine and bromine whereas the $CH_2—N_3$ group has practically no conjugating effect as the excitation energy for the ring electron is even considerably greater than that of toluene. Conjugation is not pronounced in the case of phenyl azide either, this assertion is proved by the separation of the band systems and by the fact that — with the exception of one vibration — the two different electron transitions combine only with their own vibration transitions. Furthermore the band system of the azide group, when compared with aliphatic azide frequencies, is shifted in the spectrum of phenyl azide not toward the red but toward the ultraviolet by some 20 Å which indicates that hyperconjugation of the methylene group exerts its effect rather toward the azide group than toward the ring.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Investigation of the Raman spectra of α-furyl and α-benzofuryl ketoximes. G. Schay, Gy. Varsányi, and F. Dulsen (Hungarian Acad. Sci., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 15, 273-84(1958)(in English).—The following Raman frequencies in cm.$^{-1}$ were found, resp., for *syn*-methyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 74°) in benzene (I) and pyridine (II), *anti*-methyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 104°) in II, *syn*-ethyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 78°) in I and II, *anti*-ethyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 73°) in I and II, *syn*-methyl-5-methyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 110°) in II, *anti*-methyl-5-methyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 83°) in I and II, *syn*-phenyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 149°) in II, *anti*-phenyl-2-furyl ketoxime (m. 161°) in II, *syn*-methyl-2-benzofuryl ketoxime (m. 161°) in II, *anti*-methyl-2-benzofuryl ketoxime (m. 154°) in II, *syn*-phenyl-2-benzofuryl ketoxime (m. 145°) in II, and *anti*-phenyl-2-benzofuryl ketoxime (m. 156°) in II: 1635°(s), 1566(m), 1583°(m), 1479(e.s.), 1376(w), 1428(w); 1628°(s), 1593?(m), 1577°(m), 1480(e.s.), 1374(e.w.); 1619°(s), 1574(e.s.), 1492(e.s.), 1384(e.w.); 1636°(s), 1583°(w), 1585°(m), 1479(e.w.), 1273; 1624°(m), 1701(w), 1576°(w), 1481(s); 1624°(m), 1606°(w), 1582°(s), 1490(s), 1485?(s); 1617°(s), 1573(e.s.), 1492(e.s.); 1620°(m), 1525(s), 1623°(s), 1540-(e.s.), 1583°(m); 1618°(s), 1544(e.s.); 1595°(m), 1580(m), 1476(s); 1586°(s), 1572(s), 1492(e.s.), 1331(w); 1609(e.s.), 1556(e.s.), 1448(m), 1255(s); 1607(e.s.), 1569(e.s.), x 1590°(m), 1441(w); 1610(e.s.), 1554(e.s.), 1446(m), 1494-(e.w.); 1607(e.s.), 1582(e.s.), x 1590°(s), 1447(w); ° is CN frequencies, x excitations by Hg 4358 and 5461 A. (Hg 5461 A. in all other cases), δ solvent lines (e.w.) extremely weak, (w) weak, (m) moderate, (s) strong, and (e.s.) extremely strong. On the basis of differences in CN frequencies between pairs of isomers of 2-furyl and 2-benzofuryl compds., it was concluded that in syn derivs. the O atom of the OH group of the oxime is immediately adjacent to the ortho H of the ring. A weak H bond is formed and the degree of conjugation with the ring is reduced. E. W. Anacker